

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2 HD 1761
A2F3



RELEASE

United States
Department of
Agriculture
Foreign
Agricultural
Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

WR 6-80

WASHINGTON, June 25--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today issued the following report of recent developments in world agriculture and trade:

GRAIN AND FEED

In CANADA, tight feed supplies along with deteriorating crop prospects--particularly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba--have resulted in the issuing of permits by the Canadian Wheat Board for barley imports from the United States. Although this is not the first time for such action, it is a rare occurrence. On-farm stocks of barley are currently at very low levels and grazing areas are dry in the Western states. The barley imports are expected to be used for feed in these areas.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

CANADIAN exports of rapeseed/canola for the marketing year ending July 31 will likely total no more than 1.8 million tons--only marginally above the 1.72 million tons exported last year. Exports through June 4 of the current marketing year totaled 1.54 million tons. Exports of rapeseed/canola, a free-market commodity, have been limited in recent weeks by the demands of the Wheat Board for available railcars.

The NETHERLANDS imports of soybeans and soybean meal are forecast to grow much more slowly in the current marketing year than the 29-percent gain registered for 1978/79, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in The Hague.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1980, the Netherlands' import requirements are forecast at 3.4 million tons of soybeans and 940,000 tons of soybean meal. However, if meal prices continue competitive in relation to grain, imports of beans and meal could exceed the forecast.

The Netherlands' total imports of soybeans and meal, on a meal equivalent basis, in October-March 1979/80 were 1.84 million tons--up about 134,000 tons or

- more -

MARY FRANCES CHUGG, Editor. Tel: (202) 447-3370, 447-2381. Weather and Crop Summary prepared by the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility of USDA and NOAA. Tel: (202) 447-8760, 447-7917. Additional copies may be obtained from the FAS Information Services Staff, Room 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel: 447-7937.

U.S.D.A.
NAT'L AGRIC LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JUN 24 '81
FEDERAL RECORDS
CONTROL AND
PROCESSING
SECTION

about 8 percent above the same period in 1978/79. October-March 1979/80 imports of soybeans (actual basis) and soybean meal, with similar periods of the two preceding years for comparison, were as follows in 1,000 tons:

<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Soybeans (Oct.-March)</u>			<u>Soybean meal (Oct.-March)</u>		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
United States	846	1,450	1,755	146	143	225
Brazil	78	5	0	207	241	122
Argentina	28	84	76	36	57	6
Others	7	8	17	55	32	15
Total	959	1,547	1,848	444	473	368

COTTON

The SOVIET UNION has increased its cotton plantings in 1980 to 3.1 million hectares, slightly above the 1979 level, according to U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow. Weather has been generally favorable and new crop development reportedly is five to ten days ahead of normal. Cotton started blooming in late May, compared with the second half of June in 1979, when sizable late replantings were required because of bad weather. The USSR also is trying to improve the quality of its cotton by planting more long staple varieties.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

MEXICO's production of tomatoes for the fresh market during the 1979/80 season is estimated at 1.2 million tons, 7 percent above the previous season's output. A decline in area from the 45,000 hectares this season is anticipated for the 1980/81 crop, because of grower discontent with low prices. U.S. imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico totaled 204,000 tons during October-April 1979/80, down 16 percent from the same period in 1978/79.

The EUROPEAN COMMUNITY's (EC) restrictions on imports of canned mushrooms have been relaxed slightly during 1980. Limitations on imports were imposed on May 26, 1978, when the EC suspended import licenses for canned mushrooms from third countries. The regulation, however, allowed for a waiver of the suspension for those countries willing to agree to voluntary restraints.

For the 1980 season, voluntary restraint agreements have been reached with China (23,000 tons), South Korea (5,000 tons), and Taiwan (1,000 tons). Other third countries are free to ship at traditional levels, but the EC Commission may apply a safeguard clause, if import license applications exceed these levels. The safeguard clause has already been applied to Hong Kong and Spain.

In 1979, imports from China and South Korea were permitted because those countries agreed to limit exports to 22,500 and 1,500 tons, respectively.

- more -

West Germany accounts for most of the EC's imports of canned mushrooms from third countries, which totaled over 46,000 tons in 1978 and nearly 30,000 tons in 1979.

In the UNITED KINGDOM, the 1980/81 guarantee price for potatoes is unchanged from the 1979/80 level of 43.94 pound sterling per ton (about US\$103). Producers will receive deficiency payments, if prices fall below this level, and up to 500,000 tons of main-crop potatoes can be removed from the market by the Potato Marketing Board should prices fall too low.

The UNITED KINGDOM banned imports of new potatoes from Spain and Greece on June 10, until further notice, because of heavily-financed Government export subsidies by these countries. However, the ban on imports from Greece was lifted June 13 when Greece agreed to limit shipments to 13,000 tons at prices which would not disrupt the U.K. market. Imports of new potatoes from Greece totaled 14,000 tons in 1979.

By the end of the first week of June, imports of new potatoes from Spain had already reached 33,000 tons, compared with 22,000 tons for the entire preceding season (approximately May 1-June 30).

NEW RELEASES

Foreign Agriculture Circulars:

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE DATA ON MEAT IMPORTS--May 1980, FLM MT 10-80

WORLD OILSEEDS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK, FOP 14-80

TO ORDER releases, write: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FAS Information Services Staff, Room 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250.

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER AND CROP SUMMARY, JUNE 16-22

EUROPE--Conditions returned to near normal in the Mediterranean countries as rainfall slackened, allowing harvest of winter grains to continue. Most central and northern areas received above-normal rainfall. Some localized areas continued to be a little too wet for the second consecutive week, but for the most part, soil moisture was quite good as winter grains moved through the heading stage. Temperatures stayed on the cool side of normal in all countries, and although this posed no problem in the west, it further delayed crop development in the eastern countries.

USSR--Clearer weather over the eastern half of the winter grain belt for most of the week represented a substantial improvement in conditions. Winter grains are well into heading in the area, and nearing maturity in the south. Heavy rains fell to the west where soils have not been so excessively wet in recent weeks, but the moisture was not beneficial to maturing winter

grains in Moldavia and vicinity. Temperatures again dipped slightly below normal over most of the European USSR, giving spring-planted crops no chance to catch up. Showers and thunderstorms in the northwest dropped beneficial, above-normal rainfall across the upper Volga Valley, where dry soils at some locations have inhibited spring grain development.

Much of the western New Lands received above-normal rains in excess of 20 mm, which kept soils adequately moist for spring grain growth. Rainfall to the east remained scattered, and hot, dry air intruded into the southeastern portions. The unfavorable dryness persisted only briefly, but it may have hurt spring grains in areas where soil moisture was in short supply.

CHINA--Nearly the entire winter wheat belt received above-normal rainfall, with excessive amounts continuing in some areas. Emergency measures to dry out newly cut wheat have been reported. Twice-normal rainfall continued along the Yangtze River, but drier weather eased problems in the hills to the south, and persistence of relatively dry weather along the south coast favored the maturing first rice crop. A third consecutive week of above-normal rainfall in the Manchurian Valley maintained good growing conditions for soybeans and spring wheat.

INDIA--Strong monsoon activity continued over Bangladesh and most of southeastern India, and continued its advance to the northwest. Heavier-than-normal rains in many areas maintained favorable conditions as planting continued. Some dryness may be developing in the south on the lee side of the southwestern coastal range, but soil moisture should remain quite adequate for now in nearly all of this important cotton-growing area as a result of moisture from earlier rains.

SOUTHEAST ASIA--Heavy shower activity continued throughout the region, producing seasonal rainfall amounts. Crop development, associated with the progress of the rainy season, should be on schedule. Significant rainfall also was important for the replenishment of reservoirs throughout Thailand.

AUSTRALIA--Beneficial rainfall occurred in the winter grain area of West Australia. The coastal portions of the eastern grain belt in New South Wales and Queensland also received adequate moisture supply for early crop development. Other areas received very little moisture.

SOUTH AMERICA--Substantial amounts of rain fell in southern Buenos Aires Province as a cold front settled into a seasonal position through Paraguay and southern Brazil, preventing cold air from penetrating into the coffee-growing region of Brazil. Light shower activity continued along the front, particularly in Brazil.

MEXICO--The 1980 rainy season has finally arrived over the western watersheds, which received very little water during the 1979 summer rainy period. Satellite photos showed scattered afternoon and evening thunderstorms over the western Sierras by Wednesday. The early arrival of the rains should bring temporary relief to portions of the northwest, which has experienced one of the

country's worst droughts in 20 years. Many cattle have died and yield prospects are reduced for summer soybeans, rice, cotton and pastures. The heaviest rains last week occurred throughout the south, and should help corn, beans, rangeland and citrus. Torrential rains may have caused erosion and crop damage in a few localities, especially around Veracruz where 230 mm fell. Dry weather since the last of May in the northeast is hastening maturity of corn and sorghum, and causing some moisture stress in the non-irrigated citrus orchards.

CANADA--The drought continued in a large portion of the Canadian wheat belt east of Alberta. Scattered shower activity produced minimal rainfall. Stubble-field crops are in poor to very poor condition in Saskatchewan, except for the western part, where the crops are rated fair to poor. Crops planted on summer fallow are generally in somewhat better condition. Continued moisture stress is causing deterioration of crops in some areas. The situation is similar in Manitoba's wheat area. Further west in Alberta, rain fell over the northwestern wheat area for several days. Soil moisture is in plentiful supply and favorable conditions for crop development continue.

Rotterdam Prices and E.C. Import Levies:

Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain, soybeans and tapioca, c.i.f., Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

Item	June 24, 1980		Change from previous week	A year ago
	Dollars per metric ton	Dollars per bu.	Cents per bu.	Dollars per metric ton
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRs-12.5%..	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%.....	206.00	5.61	+25	210.00
U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW:13.5%....	202.00	5.50	+17	208.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.....	187.00	5.09	+37	203.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	267.50	7.28	+48	227.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	233.00
Feedgrains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn.....	139.50	3.54	-3	157.00
U.S. No. 2 Sorghum <u>2/</u>	150.00	3.80	-1	150.00
Feed Barley <u>3/</u>	146.50	3.19	+1	150.50
Thailand Tapioca.....	183.90	--	-2.95 <u>5/</u>	--
Soybeans:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	263.00	7.16	+4	343.00
Argentine <u>4/</u>	259.50	7.06	+11	336.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal (M.T.)	216.00	--	-2.00 <u>5/</u>	276.00
EC Import Levies				
Soft Wheat.....	137.05	3.73	-10	82.15
Corn.....	140.00	3.56	-1	92.50
Sorghum.....	125.30	3.18	-2	99.00
Barley.....	125.65	2.74	-2	98.80

1/ Not available

2/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Argentine Granifero Sorghum

3/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Canadian Feed Barley

4/ Optional delivery: Brazil Yellow

5/ Dollars per metric ton

NOTE: Basis July delivery

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE



AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

If you no longer need this publication, check here _____ and return this sheet and/or envelope in which it was mailed and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 5918 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

JUL 13 '81

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NAT'L AGRIC. LIBRARY
RECEIVED